a handsome surplus left, and where no act of

alleged to have been committed by him. It was

only necessary that any man's commercial paper

should remain unpaid for fourteen days, no matter

what the circumstances might be, to make

his estate liable to be thrown into bankruptcy.

Mr. Tremain asserted that at that time ten

millions worth of securities had recently been tied

up in New-York on the ex parte order of a Federal

Judge, acting in entire accordance with the pro-

visions of the law, when those securities consisted

of stocks and the markets were falling. By means

of that injunction many men were injured and some

absolutely ruined. It was also shown that estates

thrown into bankruptcy under the law were gen-

erally eaten up by charges and expenses. In New-

Orleans, out of 1,800 bankrupt cases, in only one

was any dividend realized. The operation of the

law in New-York and in other commercial cities

In spite of the entreaties of business men all over

the country that Congress should act promptly

upon this subject, the matter dragged along

from the 15th of December, 1873, when Mr. Tre-

main reported his bill, until the day before Congress adjourned in the following Summer, before any

legislation upon this subject was sent to the Pesi-

dent for his signature; and then, instead of an act

repealing the law altogether, Congress passed a bill

which occupied many pages of the statutes at large,

and in which it was attempted to remove the most

and in which it was attempted to remove the most objectionable features of the law, while its substance was retained. Although the operation of the amended act has not been as oppressive as that of the original law, it has altogether failed to meet the expectations of those who then defended it. The financial depression and business disasters of the last three years have caused the imperfections of the law to be more and more apparent, until there has been a demand almost as universal as that made in 1873, for the immediate removal from the Federal statute-book of all laws on this subject.

The House passed a similar bill early in the pre-

ent session, and it is believed will accept the measure agreed to by the Senate to-day, without de-bate.

GENERAL FIELD'S FIRST EXPLOIT.

HIS FIRST ASSISTANT ONE OF COLONEL POLK'S

"DISABLED" SOLDIERS.

Washington, April 15 .- The new Doorkeeper,

General Field, has appointed one of the crippled and

disabled soldiers whom Mr. Five immortalized in

his speech ten days ago to be his chief assistant.

'James G. Knight," said Mr. Frye, was a soldier in

1861, sprained his ankle while drilling, served until

army of the United States during the war of the

"I went into the 3d Wisconsin Regiment, one of

the first of the three-years regiments that were or-

ganized, and I was in the service until January,

"Were you crippled or disabled by wounds during

"Not by wounds; I was injured, though, in my

"Well, not to any very considerable extent, but

"By turning my ankle in drilling. It has been

"Do you consider yourself a disabled soldier ?"

disabled in the army. Never disabled to the extent

of being unfit for ordinary occupation, but so as not

"Yes, sir; I have to be very careful about my

"I was laid up then for a few weeks, and it has

"Were you able to walk on it then two or three

I was able to walk with a cane in that time."

"How then did you get on a horse?"

"I was made quartermister of the regiment."
Mr. Knight was placed on the soldiers' roll by
Colonel Polk, the late Doorkeeper, and some of the
Democrats seem to think, to-day, that no matter
what Mr. Knight's merits may be, after all the ridicule they have suffered because of the construction
of the soldiers' roll, the new Doorkeeper, considering the circumstances under which he was appointed; might have saved them a reopening of this
case.

SCHLEICHER'S REPORT.

VERY THOROUGH AND INTERESTING PAPER, CON-

TAINING A GREAT STORE OF PACTS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, April 15,-Representative Schleich-

er, chairman of the Sub-Committee on Foreign Af-

fairs, to which were referred all questions bearing

on the relations of the United States with Mexico.

has completed the report on which he has long been

engaged. It will be submitted to the full commit-

Whatever may be thought of Mr. Schleicher's

conclusions, his discussion of this troublesome and

complex subject will be found more exhaustive and

intelligent than that contained in any pre-

gathered into his appendices a complete cyclo-

paedia of information on all branches of

the question. The report is divided under the fol-

lowing named heads: (1) Mexican border troubles,

treating of cattle raids from Tamaulipas, with

raids; estimates of the extent of cattle stealing;

reports of murders and other crimes connected with

the raids: a description of the people on both

sides of the border, and a discussion of the

policy of our Government in regard to them.

Under this head the Indian raids are also re-

ferred to, their character described, and the measures

for the suppression discussed. A brief reference is

also made to the late San Elizario murders. (2) The

Free Zone. (3) Extradition. (4) Protection of

American citizens in Mexico. (5) Commercial rela-

Mr. Schleicher's conclusions may be briefly given

First-He thinks that the United States cannot

consent that the rights of American citizens, so far

as they are affected by our relations with Mexico.

and least of all the protection which this Govern-

ment owes to its own people, shall be dependent

alone upon treaty stipulations, except such stipula-

tions as will admit and facilitate such protection as

our Government itself can give. The short time of

comparative peace now enjoyed on the border is, he

says, due to the presence of our troops and to the

order to cross in pursuit if necessary. The number

of troops, he thinks, should not be reduced, and

this order, which alone has given efficiency to our

defence, should remain in force until such treaty

stipulations shall have been made as will lead to the

under which the actual loss of our citizens shall be

ascertained, and by which Mexico shall indemnify

them for the losses for which that Government is re-

Third-He recommends the abolition of the free

Fourth-He recommends that some arrangement

Second-He advocates the adoption of some mode

tions. (6) Recognition.

as follows:

same result.

vious paper lately published, and he

ee and to the House in a day or two.

"You suffered constantly more or less?"

"Well I don't know what the definition of that

before the Polk Investigating Committee:

1864, pretty nearly four years."

"To what extent ?"

swoilen ever since."

so that by spells I am lame."

to be fit for hard manual work."

"At times very much?"

weeks after the injury?"

"In 1861."

"How long did it lay you up?"

always been an injury to me since.

"And you served until 1864?"

"Yes, sir; the 3d Wisconsin."

"Yes, sir, but not on foot-on a horse."

"You were in an infantry regiment?"

"How then did you get on a horse?"

"How did it happen ?"

rebellion."

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

was substantially the same.

was

fraud, either of omission or commission,

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1878.

Vol. XXXVIII... No. 11,560.

WASHINGTON.

BLAIR'S GONG AGAIN BEATEN. HIS RESOLUTIONS MAKE THEIR APPEARANCE IN THE HOUSE AND GIVE RISE TO DEBATE-FIELD, THE DOORKEEPER, DISTINGUISHES HIMSELF-BANK-

RUPT LAW REPEAL, ETC. The Maryland resolutions were offered in the House, yesterday. General Garfield objected to their reference, and a long discussion followed. No action was taken. A quo warranto bill was introduced also, and referred. The new Doorkeeper has appointed as his assistant one of the "disabled" soldiers who brought so much ridicule upon Colonel Polk. The Democrats think General Field might have spared them this experience. The Senate has voted to repeal the Bankrupt Law. The National banks now hold more specie than ever before. The Senate has confirmed Mr. Easby, in spite of an adverse report. Rumor says that a nomination for the New-Orleans Collectorship will soon be made. Mr. Willis has offered a new and interesting resumption bill.

BLAIR'S MEMORIAL IN THE HOUSE. THE REPUBLICANS OF POSE 118 RECEPTION-A SCENE OF GREAT EXCITEMENT BARKLY PREVENTED.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, April 15 .- Mr. Montgomery Blair had his brief hour in the House to-day. The David Dudley Field quo warranto bill was introduced by Representative Kimmell, and Governor Swann followed soon after, with the memorial of the Maryland Legislature.

No Republican seemed to notice the presentation of the Kimmell bill, and no objection was made to its reference to the Judiciary Committee; but when the Blair memorial was offered by Governor Swann and was read, objection was immediately made by many on the Republican side, and points of order were raised to prevent its reception. General Garfield led the opposition, and claimed that the question treated of in the memorial had been settled by both Houses of Congress, and that therefore the resolutions should not be received. He also insisted that no rule of the House, nor any precedent, required the reception of the memorial any more than it would require the reception of a bill to subvert the Government.

The House was rapidly drifting into a state of intense excitement, when the hour of 2 o'clock arrived, and some one called the regular order, which caused the whole subject to go over until next Monday.

The Republicans seem to have been taken entirely by surprise to-day, and to have placed themselves in a false position by their contest against the reception of the Maryland memorial. To begin with their opposition would have been of no value, even if the House had decided that the memorial should not be received, because the subject had already been sent to the Judiciary Committee, in the David Dudley Field quo warranto bill, which was introduced and referred without having been observed by the Republicans.

In the second place, there is no reason to believe that the Democrats intend to do anything with the proposition in any form, and if the memorial allowed to go to a committee, it will probably slumber there until the end of the Congress. At the same time the Democrats have traditional notions in regard to the prerogatives of the States; and an attempt to prevent the reception of the joint resolutions of a State Legislature will be regarded by them and by many Republicans as an interference with State sovereignty, and an attempt to deprive a State of its manifest rights under the Constitution. The Republicans, therefore, would have been defeated to-day if a vote had been reached on the questions they raised, and it is not good policy to enter a contest of this kind without at least an even chance of success. Influential Democrats of the House also say that the opposition of the Republicans to the reception of the memorial to-day was in conflict with Republican traditions, as well as those of the Democratic party. The anti-slavery party, which was the forerunner of the Republican party, made memorable contests in Congress for similar rights. The Democrats before the war in sisted that slavery was not a subject to be dealt with by Congress, and adopted a rule directing that all petitions upon this subject should be laid upon the table, and not considered. It was this rule which the champions of the anti-slavery cause justly regarded as a demal of the right of petition, and it was in reference to it that one of the most notable historical debates in the House occurred.

From all that can be learned upon the subject, it is evident that a Democratic majority opposes the proposition to reopen the presidential count on its merits, although the members of that party would certainly vote unanimously to refer the Maryland resolutions. Speaker Randall said to-night that the subject cannot probably come up before the House again until next Monday.

House again until next Monday.

It was noticeable that no one on either side of the chamber during the contest to-day, had a word to say in defence of the memorial, or in favor of the David Dudley Field que warrante bill.

The next step contemplated by those who are engineering the Blair resolutions is to secure an investigation by the Committee on the Judiciary of all matters pertaining to the electoral struggle of last Winter, and on the strength of such a sensation as they say they can produce, to enforce the reporting of their bill and its passage through the House. The number of Democrafs who are engaged in this scheme is very small, and there are very few who expect to hear from the bill again.

A VOTE ON THE BANKRUPT LAW. THE SENATE PASSES THE BILL TO REPEAU IT-THE DEMAND FOR REPEAL VERY GREAT,

IRY TELEGRAPH TO THE TELEUNE, I WASHINGTON, April 15 .- To-day the Senate broke over its rule of indulging in almost endless discussion on every important question that is brought to its attention, and took a prompt and decisive vote on the repeal of the Bankrupt Law. The repeal was passed. If the House will follow its example, and send the measure to the President within the next month, many business men in all

parts of the country will breathe freer. The operation of the Bankrupt Law has never been satisfactory. Passed in March, 1867, it was amended in July of the next year, and again in July of 1870. Each time some of the most objectionable features of the act were removed, but experience has shown that the only reform in this matter worthy of the name is the destruction of the entire law, root and branch. The popular demand for the repeal of the Bankrupt Act has probably never been so strong as it was when Congress met in December, 1873. The operation of the law durng the panic, which took place about three months before, was so arbitrary and oppressive that every member of Congress representing a commercial constituency came to Washington with his pockets full of petitions for the repeal of this act. The President, in his annual message, said that the law was productive of more evil than good," and gave a summary of the arguments in favor of its repeal. The bill was immediately referred to Judiciary Committees of both Houses, and there was a general desire and expectation that Congress should act upon it before the heliday recess. Mr. Tremain, of New-York, took charge of the matter in the Honse, and before Congress had been in session two weeks, reported a bill repealing the act and proposing no legislation in its place. The objectionable features of the law were then forcibly brought out in speeches by Mr. Tremain, Senator Edmunds and others. It was shown that as long as the law remained on the statute-book any trader or merchant was liable to have his estate thrown into bankruptcy, his pecuniary credit and reputation ruined and his property subjected to losses and sacrifices in cases where he was perfectly solvent in the legal sense of the term, where 95 per cent of his creditors

might be averse to any such forcible measure, where

if a reasonable time were allowed he might make be made, either by an amendment of the present an arrangement to pay all his debts and have a handsome surplus left, and where no act of the punishment of criminals can be secured, whether they be residents of one side of the border or the

they be residents of one side of the border or the other. But he would agree to no reciprocal rules which require the surrender of American citizens to be tried by Mexican courts.

Fifth—He believes that such treaty stipulations should further be insisted upon as will exempt American citizens in Mexico from forced loans, and all illegal exactions, and at the same time secure adequate compensation for the exactions they have hitherto suffered.

Sixth—He concludes, with regard to the effect of commerce upon our relations with Mexico, that although it offers no immediate remedy for present troubles, yet that it will be the most towerful agency in improving the condition of Mexico, in stimulating legitimate and honest industry and in putting down anarchy and lawlessness.

NORTHERN PACIFIC. A COMPROMISE AGREED UPON BY THE ADVOCATES OF RIVAL MEASURES.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, April 15 .- The representatives of the two rival Northern Pacific Railroad bills agreed a a compromise to-day, to which the officers of the Northern Pacific Company also acceded. In substance, the agreement is that if the Senate Committee on Public Lands will surrender the Windom bill which is referred to it, Senator Mitchell will agree to move to recommit his own bill and to amend it by striking out that portion relating to the Portland and Salt Lake Railroad. The Northern Pacific people on their part will agree to build a road along the Columbia River within three years. The secret of the opposition of the Northern Pacific managers to any provision requiring a road to be built along the river is that some of the stockholders are interested in the portages of the river, and do not desire the railroad to come into competition with the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, which now has a monopoly of the business.

THE BANKS RICH IN SPECIE. THEY HOLD MORE THAN EVER BEFORE IN THEIR

HISTORY.

IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCH. WASHINGTON, April 15 .- The reports of the National banks to the Controller of the Currency, for March 15, which have just been compiled, show that the banks held on that day \$54,548,200 show that the banks held on that day \$54,548,200 of specie, which is a larger amount than ever before reported by the National banks since the organization of the system. Of this amount \$348,900 was in silver coin, \$7,307,000 in gold coin, and \$42,892,300 in gold Treasury notes. The amount held by the National banks in New-York City on the same day was \$37,432,600, of which \$35,003,200 were gold Treasury notes, \$1,907,400 gold coin, and \$521,400 silver coin. The amount of specie held by the State banks of New-York City on the same day was \$4,724,152.

HUNT OR PACKARD? RUMORS ABOUT THE NEW-ORLEANS COLLECTORSHIP.

1864 after he had sprained his ankle, a crippled and disabled Democratic soldier." The following is Mr. Knight's account of himself, given in his testimony [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, April 15 .- Among the rumors affoat to-night in regard to the New-Orleans Custom House is one that the President is thinking of Judge Hunt "State what was your service in the Union

for the Collectorship of the port there.

Another dispatch to THE TERRUNE says that it is stated very positively in official circles that this New-Orleans Collectorship business will be settled this week, perhaps at the Cabinet meeting to-mor-row, and that Mr. Packard is the coming man. The opinion generally expressed is that General Ander-son has been sufficiently vindicated by the State Court of Louisiana, and that to submit his nomina-tion to the Senate for the position of Collecter would only invite humiliation and defeat. Mr. J. Madison Wells, who came here to urge Anderson's nomination, has not, it would seem, made a very favorable impression. New-Orleans Collectorship business will be settled

MR. EASBY'S PROMOTION. HE IS CONFIRMED IN SPITE OF AN ADVERSE REPORT.

WASHINGTON, April 15.-The Senate, in executive ion to-day, confirmed the nomination of John would be. I considered myself a soldier, and was W. Easby to be Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, and Chief Constructor in the Navy Department, with the relative rank of Commodore. The nomination had been reported adversely from the Committee on Naval Affairs, but the Senate confirmed it by a vote of 27 to 17. The adverse report was based upon the ground that the promotion of Mr. Easby had not been made in accordance with the order of seniority. order of seniority.

> CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. GOOD COMPANY FOR SHIELDS.

The amendment submitted by Senator Sargent as a substitute for the House bill which proposes to place General Shields on the retired list, is to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert the following:

General Shields on the retired list, is to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert the following:

That the Fresident of the United States be, and he heceby is, authorized and directed to place upon the retired list of the United States Army, the following eight of the strike of the late war, with the rull rank held by each respectively at the date he resigned or was mustered out of the service, with the ray and emotionants to which officers of such rank upon the retired list are entitled by law: Eleutemant-tieneral—Utysses S. Grant, of Hilmois; Major-General—John A. Dix, of New-York; Georze B. McCeclan, of New-York yellows and Massachusetts; Berljamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts; Ambrose E. Burnside, of Rhode Island; William S. Rosecratz, of Ohio; Franz Megel, of Missouri; John A. Logan, of Hilmois; Lewis Wallace, of Indaua; Siephen A. Huribut, of Hilmois; Of New-York; Gawaliader C. Washburn, of Wicconsn; Carl Schurz, of Missouri; Alfred Pleasanton, of New-York; Wm. Smith, of New-York; Gawaliader C. Washburn, of Wicconsn; Carl Schurz, of Missouri; Alfred Pleasanton, of New-York; Wm. Smith, of New-York; Ghon; Granville M. Dodge, of Iowa; Jacob D. Cox, of Ohio; Granville M. Dodge, of Iowa; Jacob D. Cox, of Ohio; Granville M. Dodge, of Iowa; Jacob D. Cox, of Ohio; Granville M. Williams of Michigan; Charles Devens, of Massachusetts, William W. Averill, of New-York; Chinton B. Fiske, of Missouri; John M. Naver, of New-York; Chinton B. Fiske, of Missouri; John M. Corse, of Hilmois; Edward McCook, of Coliforado; John F. Hartrantt, of Pennsylvania; Joshua L. Chamberlain, of Maine; Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, and Edward F. Noyes, of Ohio.

Sec. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith be, and the same are hereby repeated. So far only as 16 enable the President to make said appointments.

MR. KIMMELL'S QUO WARRANTO EILL.

The hill offered in the House, to-day, by

MR. KIMMELL'S QUO WARRANTO BILL. The bill offered in the House, to-day, by Mr. Kimmeli, is the old measure drawn by David Dudley Field. It proposes to allow any State, denying the va lidity of an election, to test the President's title by an action in the nature of a quo warranto in the Supreme action in the nature of a quo warranto in the Supreme Court of the United States. The detendant may answer the complaint by asserting his own title or denying the title of the claimant, or both. If a jury be required, and is not waited by the parties, it shall consist of twelve persons, to be drawn from a panel of twenty-four, consisting of presiding justices of the highest courts of the several States. The case is to come on for trial within two weeks, and take precedence of all other business.

MR. COX AS THE CHAMPION OF THE FLAG.

a description of the country and a history of the Mr. S. S. Cox introduced a bill, to-day, foroldding any person to disfigure the National flag by ataching thereto an advertisement. It is a question whether such a bill as thus, if it should become a law, would not prevent the attachment of campaign motter and the portraits of candidates to United States flags.

> WASHINGTON NOTES. WASHINGTON, Monday, April 15, 1878.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent loan to-day were re In view of the possibl'ity of the passage of an incomtax law, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is taking steps to ascertain from different collectors throughout the country what extra force will be required to carry such a law into effect.

The House Committee on Printing to-day agreed to

report a bill recommending the printing of 1,000 copies of the arguments which have been submitted before the Patent Committee with reference to the pending bill proposing a general revision of the existing

NOMINATIONS. Washington, April 15 .- The President sent

the following nominations to the Senate to-day: the following nominations to the Senate to-day:
Sanford S. Blodgett, to be United States Comsul at Prescott.
Liewellyn Davis, of Missouri, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Irouton, Mo. Gustav Schnitzeur, of Iowa, to be United
States Marshal for the Territory of Wyoming. John A. Darling, late Captain 2d Artillery, to be Captain of Artillery in
the U.S. Army.

Promotions.—Major James W. Forsyth, of the 10th Cavalry,
to be Lieutenant-Colonel 1st Cavalry. Lieutenant-Colonel W.
L. Elliott, of 1st Cavalry, to be Colonel 3d Cavalry. FirstLieutenant John B. Johnson, of the 3d Cavarry, to be Captain
dd Cavalry. Captain Anson Mills, of the 3d Cavairy, to be
Major 10th Cavalry.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

ORONTO, April 15.—At Hespeler, Ont., to-day, David Gingrich was killed, and her husband fatally in-d, by being thrown from a buggy. NEWBURGH, N. Y., April 15.—Burglars entered the savings bank at Matteawan, Dutchess County, last night, and blew open the safe and took about \$100. TORONTO, April 15.—Miss Richardson, of West Garafraza, became dizzy while crossing the budge over the Grand River to-day, fellin, and was drowned.

THE AUSTRIANS ACTING.

DESIGNS ON BOSNIA AVOWED.

RUSSIA WILLING TO ALLOW AUSTRIA TO OCCUPY RERZEGOVINA AND BOSNIA-PRINCE BISMARCK DESIROUS TO ESTABLISH AN UNDERSTANDING IN REGARD TO THE BRITISH AND RUSSIAN FORCS NEAR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Prince Bismarck is trying to establish an understanding between Russia and England in regard to their forces near or Constantinople. He apprehends a collision there which might lead to war, and place a Congress out of the question. The statement is reaffirmed that Count Zichy, the Austrian Ambassador, is seeking authority from the Porte to send Austrian troops into Bosnia and Herzegovina. Russia favors this project, and would consent to modify the requisite portion of the recent treaty in order to further it. The Russians have occupied

AUSTRIA SEEKING HER SHARE. THE AUSTRIANS DISPOSED TO OCCUPY BOSNIA AND

HEBZEGOVINA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, April 15, 1878. It is stated that Count Ziehy, the Austrian Ambassador, has renewed proposals for the eventual occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria, pointing out that unless the Porte agrees to this measure it will be impossible to bring about the return of Bosnian refugees to their homes, or reestablish the security of the frontier. Russia is in accord with Austria in this matter, and would consent to modify the requisite portion of the San Stefano Treaty if the Porte should consent to Count Zichy's proposal. It is untrue that Count Zichy has also asked to occupy the Salonica Railway.

THE WAR IN THE GREEK PROVINCES. ANOTHER MASSACRE REPORTED. LONDON, Tuesday, April 16, 1878.

The Standard's dispatch from Volo says the Circassians and other irregulars under Assaf Pasha have massacred between 800 and 900 persons of all ages and sexes at Polatiza

PEACE OR WAR STILL IN DOUBT. THE RUSSIANS STURBORN-PRINCE BISMARCK EN-COUNTERING DIFFICULTIES. LONDON, Monday, April 15, 1878.

The state of affairs with reference to the Eastern question remains substantially the same. There is no change in the attitude of the Powers. The mooted point between England and Russki is still unsettled. While this is the case the prospect of a Congress and a penceful arrangement of the whole difficulty is as far off sever. There is a strong feeling in both countries that

ENGLAND DISTRUSTED BY RUSSIA. At St. Petersburg the belief is stated to prevail that England's willingness to continue negotiations is rather for the purpose of isolating Russia than arriving at an derstanding. Some infinential persons believe that England will not go to war alone. Hence carnest ef-loris continue to sail-fy Austria. Some moderate men in official circles have begin constitute the Russian gen-crais, diponants, and new-papers, for pushing the Gov-erament into a position where the issue between Russian independent action and European control is nuavora-table, but the majority of the public continue to declare that the Government has been for conciliatory, and the press copages any concessions.

ontinue, but the task is rendered delicate and difficulby the existing letimate relations between Germany and Russia. Prince Bismarck is reported to have said recentcases. Prince Resource is reported to lave san recenty, in reply to a suggestion that he should need ate; "We
annot ofer counsel to Russia, for mivine on our part
could almost took like a menace." According to trustcently information from Hyrlin, the chances of the succentry report neorinations are still thought to be
retty eventy belanced. A peclimbary needing of redent Ambassadors at Berlin, it is thought, might sind a
mass for the meeting of a Courress, which Prince Bismarck is miviling to surgest, because advice to Russia
rom a Power so intimate and friendly as Germany,
eighth to their precide as the first step foward abandon.ing
triendly attitude, and eventually taking part with her
targonist. But, motivitistanding the difficulty and
eideacy of his position. Prince bismatek, recognizing
hat the chief danger flest; the memorine attitude occuied by the two Powers before Constantinople, and in
the struggle for inflames at the Porte, is trying to oring
legions and Russia to terms on these points, by means
f piedges such as were previously exchanged between
halpool. It is faought that these matters are more
difficult to arronge than the meeting of a Congress, but
is fell that the Cencress might prove profitiess unless
ney were section in advance.

ROUMANIANS STILL DISCONTENTED. iy, in reply to a suggestion that he should mediate: "We

ROUMANIANS STILL DISCONTENTED.

The Roumannan press renews the accusation against ot of secretly abetting Russia. This is shared by many of the people, and unless the country receives powerful extraneous support Russia will suc receives powerint extraneous support Russia will site, cool in her designs in consequence of internal dissersions. Minister Bratiano's return without assurances from Vienna, and with a civites from Berlin not to yield, will not strengthing the disposition to oppose Russia, although the feeling against her in the ning, as well as among the chizzens, is very latter. Hunfreds of cupity curts are possing through Bucharest from Russia, going to the Danube to transport supplies from depots along the river to the troops in the field.

NOTES ON THE SITUATION. The Russian offices in Bucharest have been leased for

nother six months. In Servia an anti-Russian feeling is said to be developing great strength in the Cabinet and among the people though Prince Milan is unconditionally Russian. War

In consequence of Russian remonstrances the Porte has promised the immediate evacuation of Varna and

Pro Russian a tvices from Constantinople state that the struggle in the Cabinet for the ascendancy continues The British party is still in power.

The insurrection in Tuessaly is almost overwhelmed by the large forces of Turks sent sent from Thrace and Bulgario. In Epirus it completely hangs fire, and can only be revived by considerable efforts of Greek sympa-

The Cretans are still able to hold their own, but it is feared that Turkish reinforcements will be sent to the

The Greeks are much discouraged. They believe that

Russia is intriguing against them.

In consequence of the spread of typhus to Constantinople from the Russian camp, all departing vessels receive four bills of health.

The projected visit of the Khedive to the Sultan has been postuoned.

The Guern has recalled to the address of Parliament.

The Queen has replied to the address of Parliament thanking Her Majesty for calling out the reserves. She thanks both Houses for their loyalty, and says that she feels sure that she can always rely upon their adopting measures for the honor of the Crown and the stability of the Empire.

PUBLIC FEELING IN RUSSIA.

FRIENDLY ASSURANCES EXCHANGED WITH ENG-LAND. LONDON, Tuesday, April 16, 1878. The St. Petersburg correspondent of The

Times telegraphs as follows: "There is said to have been an amicable semi-official interchange of views between the London and St. Petersburg Cabinets. The former declares a sincere desire for a peaceful solution, and disclaims the wish to put unnecessary obstacles in the way of negotiations, but adheres to the desire to have the whole treaty placed before the Congress.

"The latter also adheres to its previous attitude, and cites Prince Gortschaked's reply to Lord Sahabury as proof of a readiness to discuss even the most important clauses.

clauses,
"In unofficial conversation the Russians still cling to the idea that England seeks to humiliate them, and tear up the treaty. They will not allow the treaty to be can-celled, although they are ready to make modifications. A preliminary conference seems to be the most promis-ing issue out of the difficulty."

> SHUMLA OCCUPIED. LONDON, Tuesday, April 16, 1878.

A special to The Standard from Constantinople announces that the Russians have occupied Shumia.

THE CINCINNATI MUSICAL FESTIVAL. CINCINNATI, April 15 .- At the auction sale to-day for choice of seals to the musical festival, 1,362 season tiexets, or about one-third the entire house, were sold. The highest premium paid was \$100 for first choice. The sale realized \$17,609. The same plan will be pursued to-morrow, after which the remaining seats will be disposed of at private sale.

A TEST RIOT DAMAGE SUIT. PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—The suit of thuman, Hall & Co., of Quincy, Ill., against the Pennsylvania Railway Company, to recover \$40,900

ninety-one sacks of wool destroyed during the riots of August last, was taken up in the United States District Court this morning. After the impaneling of a jury, the case was postponed until to-morrow. This is a test suit, and upon its decision will depend twenty-two other cases, which are pending.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT. TALK OF A GENERAL ELECTION.

LONDON, Monday, April 15, 1878. Rumors of the dissolution of Parliament are still circulated, but the Liberals declare that Parliament cannot be dissolved without cause, and that the recent abstention of official Libertls from opposition to the Government's measures removes the somblance of cause. The Ministers have began to leave London for the Easter

HOME RULERS' DISSENSIONS.

LONDON, Monday, April 15, 1878. It is thought probable that Friday's scene in Parliament during the discussion of Mr. O'Donnell's motion declaring that the Government's action in regard to Lerd Lietrim's murder was unconstitutional, will lead to a split in the Home Rule party. Several of the Irish members indignantly repudiated the attacks of Messis. O'Domell and Paracillon the late Lord. The episode has created much bitter feeling. It is said that its instigators intend to mise a question of privilege in consequence of the publication of the proceedings after the clearing of the galleries.

CAPTAIN MCLEOD RELEASED.

LONDON, Monday, April 15, 1878 William McLeod, late captain of the British brig Chillianwallah, who was arraigned at the Bow Street Poilce Court, March 18, on a charge of felony it easting away that yessel, on the 4th of December, while on the passage from New-York to Antwerp, and was remembed without ball, has been discharged from custody in consequence of the absence abroad of the principal witness for the prosecution.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Mexico, April 7 .- Congress met on the 1st inst. President Diaz sent in a long message, which makes a good snowing of the internal condition of the He says Mexico's relations with foreign powers continue peaceful and cordially friendly, tending, in a marked manner, to become strengthened. With respect to the United States of America the pending ques tions, of which Congress is already informed, have not been settled. He makes no further allusion to American affairs. On the 2d President Diaz presided at the opening for business of the Toluca Railroad. Trains now run to Canatitian. No further Cabinet changes are anticipated, General Gonzalez, the new Minister of War, assortered commissioners to inspect the arsenals and foundries with a view to extensions and improvements.

FOREIGN NOTES.

MANCHESTER, April 15 .- A strong moveent is on foot among the cotton operatives, to avert the npending strike. An effort will be made to secure an eceptance of five per cent reduction by the masters and

HAVANA, April 15.-The districts which were flooded in 1876, in the jurisdiction of Cardenas and olon, are again inundated in consequence of the late measurable rains, and many plantations are suffering

LONDON, April 15 .- Pye, Field & Co., merchan's at No. 25 Mark-lane, E. C., have failed. Their liabilities are \$1,000,000.

THE FIRE RECORD.

A VALUABLE ART COLLECTION BURNED. THE RESIDENCE OF HEBER R. BISHOP, AT IRVING TON, DESTROYED-LOSS ESTIMATED AT \$175,

The Summer residence of Heber R. Bishop, at Irvington, on the Hudson, was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. With it was lost the larger part of Mr. Bishop's valuable collection of paintings. The oss is estimated at \$175,000. The insurance amounts to \$50,000, in the Westchester and other companies About seventy-live paintings were lost and about thirty were saved, but the saved are comparatively of small were saved, but the saved are comparatively of small value. Among those lost was one by Murillo, "The Aumonation." It was a large picture, about ten feet long and seven feet biga, and was formerly the property of the Murquis de Morel, of Spain. It cost Mr. Bishop 80,000, but a Spanish artist recently valued it at \$30,000. Among the paintings were some family portraits, which were saved. The collection included a number of pumillors from the Johnston sale, made about a year ago. Part of the house was new, a large addition having been exected during the past year. In this part sept the coachman and gardener, who field from the buroing building in such haste that they had no time to dress. The origin of the fire is a mystery. One of the men wa

The origin of the life is a hissets! One of the heat was awakened by a cholding sensation and on getting up and going for some water found the flames barring his way. Mr. Bishop and his family had not occupied the house except for a few days last Fall, since the enlargement of it was begun last June. They have been living in this city at the Buckingtam Hotel. Mr. Bishop is a wealthy sugar merchant of Cuba, who has retired from business.

IN BROOKLYN.

A fire broke out yesterday afternoon in the fur dressing factory of Dermody & Co., on Park-ave., between Sanford & Walworth-sts., Brooklyn. There were 240 employés is the building at the time. The building is of brick, four stories in height. The fire, which broke out in the drying-room, was conflued to the upper stories of the building. The loss on the stock and building is between \$6,000 and \$7,000. The building is a ward by the estate of the late James Armstrong. The

A CIGAR MANUFACTORY DAMAGED. A fire broke out in the cigar manufactory of olomon & Goldschmidt, at No. 13 Sixth-ave., at a late our last night, and damaged the building and stock to be amount of \$2,000. The cause of the fire and the mount of insurance could not be ascertained.

INSURANCE LOSSES AT CLARKSVILLE. NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 15.-The following

| Admin | Admi enix anc, New-York...... 10,000 cerpool, London and 8,700 Besides the above there is \$51,000 in companies not

yet made known. The total insurance is \$150,000, and the total loss about \$350,000.

AN INCENDIARY HANGED. New-Orleans, La., April 15 .- A dispatch

from New-Iberia reports the burning of the sugar house and ginnery of Devezin Oliver near that place and the capture and execution by hanging of the incendiary, a colored man, who acknowledged that he had fired Gran-ewberg's and Fay's sugar houses some two months ago TWO HOTELS BURNED.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., April 15. - Frisbie's Hotel, a new Summer resort at Kittery Point, was

burned this morning. Loss, \$9,000 on the house, and \$3,000 on the furniture. WILKESBARRE, Penn., April 15.-The Forrest House at Trucksville, owned by B. H. Throop, was destroyed by

fire this morning. Loss on the building and furniture \$8,000; insurance, \$3,300. The fire was probably the work of an incendiary.

OTHER FIRES.

DETROIT, Mich., April 15 .- Powers & Walker's coffin actory, at Grand Rapids, was destroyed by fire this norning. Loss, \$16,000; insurance, \$8.000. BINGHAMTON, N. Y., April 15.-H. F. Benton's steam

planing mill, at Cortlandt, was burned on Sunday morning. Loss about \$20,000; no insurance. A vacant house, owned by the Syracuse University, in Oneonta, was burned this morning; no insurance. Har-rison White, of the steamer company, was run over and killed while going to the fire.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

JACKSONVILLE, Fin., April 15.—In a quarrel which originated in the African Methodist Church here, last night Tobias Hannas shot Clarence Hubbard dead, and so badly wounded William Baker that he died to-day.

RICHFORD, Vt., April 15.—Passenger trains are running to-day the entire length of the Southeastern Railway, going through to Newport, instead of stopping at Troy, as has been the custom since the settlement last week. QUEBEC, April 15.—The inhabitants along the above of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between Cape Rozier and the River Magdales, are reported to be suffering great hard-ship for want of provisions, and are in danger of starvation.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 15.—Three boys, James C. and Charles Emerson and Frank McGinnis, runaway, from Paterson, N. J., were arrested here to-day, on a telegraph dispatch from Detectives Maione and Dwyer, and will be returned. BOSTON, April 15.—Frank E. Saville, book-keeper for Jordan, Lovett & Co., insurance agents of this city, is alleged to have absconded to New York with \$2,000 of the firm's money. He was accompanied by a woman and left be-hind bim a wife and three children.

MOBILE, Ala., April 15.—The Commercial Conven-tion to assemble at Mobile on April 24 promises to be largely attended by delegates from Western cities and from manufac-turing houses interested in direct steamship communication with South and Central America and the West Indies.

SHORT LEITER IMPLICATING MR. BEECHER IN GENERAL TERMS-SHE DECLARES THAT THIS CON-FESSION IS DUE TO HER QUICKENED CONSCIENCE -MR. BEECHER'S FRIENDS BELIEVE THAT IT WAS BROUGHT ABOUT BY HER HUSBAND'S IN-FLUENCE, AND DECLARE IT FALSE-MR. BEECHER HIMSELF TELEGRAPHS AN EMPHATIC DENIAL TO

For several weeks it has been rumored that

Mrs. Theodore Titton intended to make a confession implicating Henry Ward Beecher in the commission of adultery with herself. As late as one week ago Mrs. Tilton emphatically denied that she had made such a statement. On Saturday last she signed a brief card charging herself and Mr. Beecher with the offence indicated, but in general terms only. Mr. Beecher last night telegraphed to the Editor of THE TRIBUNE, from Waverly, N. Y., where he had gone to lecture, an explicit and absolute denial of Mrs. Tilton's charge. The friends of Mr. Beecher intimate that the confession is one drawn from her by the influence of her husband, and declare it to be

HOW MRS. TILTON TOOK THE STEP.

formation that Mrs. Theodore Tilton, better known. perhaps, as Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, had, on March 26, made a written confession implicating Henry Ward Beecher in the crime of adultery with her. Although Mrs. Tilton had repeatedly denied this charge when made by others, and had sworn to the contrary on more than one occasion, the statement which reached THE TRIBUNE was so circumstantial and on such responsible authority, that a thorough investigation was at once instituted. None of the persons likely to know was cognizant of any such onfession. On application to Mrs. Tilton she emphatically denied having made any such statement. Subsequently, on April 8, the reports previously

circulated were renewed in even more positive form, the date of the alleged confession being changed to that day. Further investigation was then made by THE TRIBUNE, and Mrs. Morse, the mother of Mrs. Tilton, and Mrs. Tilton herself, denied that there was any foundation for the story, either as to Mr. Tilton's reconciliation with his wife, which was a part of the rumor, or as to any confession implicating Mr. Beecher.

ing statement, which was addressed to her relative

MY DEAR SIR: A few weeks since, after long months of mental anguish, I told, as you know, a

That statement I now solemnly reaffirm, and teave

I know full well the explanations that will be sought by many for this acknowledgment: a desire to return to my husband, insanity, malice-everything save the true and only one-my quickened conscience, and the sense of what is due to the cause of truth and justice. During all the complications of these years you have been my confidential friend, and therefore

ELIZABETH R. TILTON.

Mr. Wheeler called at THE TRIBUNE Office, yesterday afternoon, with the original of the above docu-

MR. BEECHER'S EMPHATIC DENIAL.

EGRAPH FROM WAVERLY, N. Y .- HE CONFRONTS HER ASSERTION WITH ABSOLUTE AND EXPLICIT DENIAL HER REPEATED TESTIMONY TO HIS IN-

Henry Ward Beecher left his home yesterday morning on a lecturing tour, and by a singular circumstance failed to inform his sons, who live in the house with him, where he was going. Mrs. Beecher is in Florida, and no communication could be had with her. Colonel Henry Beecher was found at his office at Montague and Court-sts., and was greatly annoyed at being unable to recall where his father had gone for the night. He sent a messenger to his wife, but returned answer that she did not know, nor did Mr. Halliday, of whom she made inquiry. Colonel Beecher, however, telegraphed to Hathaway & Pond, of Boston, who are Mr. Beecher's agents, and from them it was learned, at a late hour, that Mr. Beecher was to lecture at Waverly, N. Y. A dispatch was sent at once to Mr. Beecher, from the Edtor of THE TRIBUNE, including the confession of Mrs. Tilton in full, as it appears above, and a request that he answer by telegraph if he cared to make any statement for the public. About midnight the following emphatic denial of Mrs. Tilton's statement was received:

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: I confront Mrs. Tilton's confession with ex-

plicit and absolute dental. The testimony to her own innocence and to mine which, for four years she has made to hundreds, in private and in public, before the Court, in writing and orally, I declare to be true.

And the allegations now made in contradiction of

her uniform, solemn and unvarying statements hitherto made, I utterly deny.

I declare her to be innocent of the great transgression.

HENRY WARD BEECHER. Waverly, N. Y., Monday evening, April 15.

COMMENTS ON THE CONFESSION. LEADING MEMBERS OF PLYMOUTH CHURCH NOT AT

ALL DISTURBED BY IT-WHAT MR. WHEELER SAYS-TALKS WITH COUNSEL AND OTHERS. A TRIBUNE reporter had an interview with

Mr. Wheeler, after he had brought Mrs. Til-

ton's letter to the office, but he was very reticent. He stated that he was a distant relative of Mrs. Tilton, but so very far distant that it was not necessary to mention it, and he thought it desirable that it should not be mentioned. He said he was very reluctant to be known in any connection with the matter, and that in fact his only [connection was in the submission of the document for publication. Mrs. Tilton had at once authorized and requested him to see that it was published. He added that he did not feel at liberty to state any of the circumstances which had led to the confession. About four weeks ago Mrs. Tilton had verbally made a confession in detail to Mrs. Anna M. Field and four

BEECHER AGAIN ACCUSED.

MRS. TILTON'S LATEST CONFESSION.

THE TRIBUNE.

HER BRIEF LETTER ADDRESSED TO A FRIEND AND DISTANT RELATIVE - REPEATED DENIALS OF REPORTS WHICH NOW PROVE TO HAVE HAD SOME BASIS-VERBAL CONFESSIONS ASSERTED TO HAVE BEEN MADE.

About three weeks ago THE TRIBUNE received in-

On Saturday last, Mrs. Tilton signed the follow-

and confidential adviser, Ira B. Wheeler, a lawyer, of No. 293 Broadway, but resident in New-Jersey: MR. IRA B. WHEELER.

few friends, whom I had bitterly deceived, that the charge brought by my husband, of adultery between myself and the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, was true, and that the lie I had lived so well the last four years had become intolerable to

the truth with God, to whom also I commit myself, my children and all who must suffer.

I address this letter to you, authorizing and requestmg you to secure its publication.

Brooklyn, April 13, 1878.

ment, and submitted it for publication. There was no question of the genuine character of the document, no matter under what circumstances it had been obtained and promulgated, and at Mr. Wheeler's suggestion and wish it was put in type and copies were furnished for the other morning

HE SENDS HIS REPLY TO THE CONFESSION BY TEL-

NOCENCE AND HER OWN.